

**SENATE RESOLUTION 526—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 2012 AS “STOMACH CANCER AWARENESS MONTH” AND SUPPORTING EFFORTS TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC ABOUT STOMACH CANCER**

Mr. KERRY (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 526

Whereas stomach cancer is one of the most difficult cancers to detect and treat in the early stages of the disease, which contributes to high mortality rates and human suffering;

Whereas stomach cancer is the second-leading cause of cancer mortality in the world;

Whereas, in 2011, an estimated 21,520 new cases of stomach cancer were diagnosed in the United States;

Whereas, in 2011, it was estimated that more than 10,000 people in the United States would die from stomach cancer;

Whereas the estimated 5-year survival rate for stomach cancer is only 28 percent;

Whereas approximately 1 in 114 individuals will be diagnosed with stomach cancer during their lifetimes;

Whereas an inherited form of stomach cancer carries a 67- to 83-percent risk that an individual will be diagnosed with stomach cancer by 80 years of age;

Whereas, in the United States, stomach cancer is more prevalent among racial and ethnic minorities;

Whereas better education for patients and health care providers is needed for the timely recognition of stomach cancer risks and symptoms;

Whereas more research into effective early diagnosis, screening, and treatment for stomach cancer is needed; and

Whereas November 2012 is an appropriate month to observe Stomach Cancer Awareness Month: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates November 2012 as “Stomach Cancer Awareness Month”;

(2) supports efforts to educate the people of the United States about stomach cancer;

(3) recognizes the need for additional research into early diagnosis and treatment for stomach cancer; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States and interested groups to observe and support November 2012 as Stomach Cancer Awareness Month through appropriate programs and activities to promote public awareness of, and potential treatments for, stomach cancer.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 527—DESIGNATING AUGUST 16, 2012, AS “NATIONAL AIRBORNE DAY”**

Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. REED of Rhode Island, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. REID of Nevada, Mr. CORKER, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. TESTER, Mr. INOUE, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BURR, Mrs. HAGAN, and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 527

Whereas the members of the airborne forces of the Armed Forces of the United

States have a long and honorable history as bold and fierce warriors who, for the national security of the United States and the defense of freedom and peace, project the ground combat power of the United States by air transport to the far reaches of the battle area and to the far corners of the world;

Whereas the experiment of the United States with airborne operations began on June 25, 1940, when the Army Parachute Test Platoon was first authorized by the Department of War, and 48 volunteers began training in July 1940;

Whereas August 16 marks the anniversary of the first official Army parachute jump, which took place on August 16, 1940, to test the innovative concept of inserting United States ground combat forces behind a battle line by means of a parachute;

Whereas the success of the Army Parachute Test Platoon in the days immediately before the entry of the United States into World War II validated the airborne operational concept and led to the creation of a formidable force of airborne formations that included the 11th, 13th, 17th, 82nd, and 101st Airborne Divisions;

Whereas, included in those divisions, and among other separate formations, were many airborne combat, combat support, and combat service support units that served with distinction and achieved repeated success in armed hostilities during World War II, and provide the lineage and legacy of many airborne units throughout the Armed Forces;

Whereas the achievements of the airborne units during World War II prompted the evolution of those units into a diversified force of parachute and air-assault units that, over the years, have fought in Korea, Vietnam, Grenada, Panama, the Persian Gulf region, and Somalia, and have engaged in peace-keeping operations in Lebanon, the Sinai Peninsula, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Bosnia, and Kosovo;

Whereas, since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the members of the United States airborne forces, including members of the XVIII Airborne Corps, the 82nd Airborne Division, the 101st Airborne Division, the 173rd Airborne Brigade Combat Team, the 4th Brigade Combat Team (Airborne) of the 25th Infantry Division, the 75th Ranger Regiment, special operations forces of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force, and other units of the Armed Forces, have demonstrated bravery and honor in combat, stability, and training operations in Afghanistan and Iraq;

Whereas the modern-day airborne forces also include other elite forces composed of airborne trained and qualified special operations warriors, including Army Special Forces, Marine Corps Reconnaissance units, Navy SEALs, and Air Force combat control and para-rescue teams;

Whereas, of the members and former members of the United States airborne forces, thousands have achieved the distinction of making combat jumps, dozens have earned the Medal of Honor, and hundreds have earned the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star, or other decorations and awards for displays of heroism, gallantry, intrepidity, and valor;

Whereas the members and former members of the United States airborne forces are all members of a proud and honorable tradition that, together with the special skills and achievements of those members, distinguishes the members as intrepid combat parachutists, air assault forces, special operation forces, and, in the past, glider troops;

Whereas individuals from every State in the United States have served gallantly in the airborne forces, and each State is proud of the contributions of its paratrooper vet-

erans during the many conflicts faced by the United States;

Whereas the history and achievements of the members and former members of the United States airborne forces warrant special expressions of the gratitude of the people of the United States; and

Whereas, since the airborne forces, past and present, celebrate August 16 as the anniversary of the first official jump by the Army Parachute Test Platoon, August 16 is an appropriate day to recognize as National Airborne Day: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 16, 2012, as “National Airborne Day”; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States to observe National Airborne Day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 528—RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN PODIATRIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, THE PREEMINENT ORGANIZATION REPRESENTING PODIATRIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY, CELEBRATING ITS ACHIEVEMENTS, AND ENCOURAGING THE ASSOCIATION TO CONTINUE PROVIDING GUIDANCE ON FOOT AND ANKLE HEALTH ISSUES TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE WORLD**

Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. CHAMBLISS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 528

Whereas, in 1912, Alfred Joseph was the driving force behind the establishment of the National Association of Chiropodists (referred to as the “NAC” in this preamble), an organization dedicated to the needs and educational standards of chiropodists and to advancing and advocating for the profession of podiatric medicine and surgery for the benefit of its members and the public, and was elected the first president of the NAC;

Whereas, by 1922, most States had passed laws regulating the professional practice of chiropody;

Whereas, in 1922, the NAC began publishing the Journal of the National Association of Chiropodists and the NAC’s Council on Education began its first college accreditation activities;

Whereas, in 1943, the NAC ran an advertisement campaign in Life magazine highlighting the efforts of podiatrists to keep United States soldiers marching;

Whereas, in 1957, the NAC was renamed the American Podiatry Association (referred to as the “APA” in this preamble);

Whereas, in 1959, the APA established the Educational Foundation to advance the growth and stability of podiatric medicine through student scholarships and increased national awareness of foot and ankle health;

Whereas, in 1967, podiatric physicians were included as covered providers under the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.);

Whereas, in 1971, all the colleges of podiatric medicine began granting the DPM (doctor of podiatric medicine) degree to students graduating from 4 years of podiatric medical training;

Whereas, in 1984, the APA was renamed the American Podiatric Medical Association to emphasize the profession as part of mainstream medical practice;